

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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### FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

#### Some Desultory Thoughts on the Study of Astronomy.

"— Calique vias et sidera monstrant.

"Defectus solis varios, lunæque labores."

VIRG. G. II. V. 447

The study of the incomprehensible works of an all-wise and bountiful Creator, has, in all countries, and in every age of this world, been esteemed the most delightful, as well as the most commendable mental pursuit of mankind. That it should be delightful, is not at all surprising; for what can be more pleasing to the inquisitive mind of man, than to ascend the lofty pinnacle of science, and, reposing on its summit, to survey the innumerable objects which attract attention, and claim unqualified admiration from short-sighted man—to contemplate, with wonder and awe, the scenes that successively pass before his astonished eyes—to view the mighty orbs perform their "circling sweep," and roll in majestic order through the vast expanse of æther, with more regularity and precision than the most simple machine, planned by the ingenuity, and formed by the art of man, can be made to perform a single motion? What can be more agreeable to the feelings of earth-born, earth-bound mortals, than to mark, with sensations of astonishment, the course of numberless planets, and stars of minor magnitude, through the trackless fields of Heaven, performing their appointed rounds, each in its stated time, without ever deviating in the least from the course pointed out for their respective spheres, or in their periodical returns? What can be more commendable in man, when he considers his origin, than to pay his just devotions to the author of his being; and what is more likely to beget in his mind those sentiments of respect and adoration, due to his maker, than a survey of the many and important works of the Most High, which every where surround him, and are, as it would seem, designed exclusively for his benefit, his convenience, or his gratification?

"Os hominū sublime dedit, cælumque tueri  
"Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus"

OVID'S MET. I. V. 84.

For, can man, when he looks around him, and sees all nature subject to his control, and ready to contribute to his wants; when he considers that he is the appointed lord of the earth, and of "all things that are therein," when he beholds all things, animate and inanimate, ordained, by the beneficent Creator, for his benefit, and subjected to his imperious sway, can man, I say, under such circumstances, and with such incitements, refuse to pay homage to the Divine Source, from which all these benefits and pleasures arise; nay, from which even himself has sprung? Can he refuse to believe in the existence of a "Great First Cause," when he views the Sun, that wonderful repository and inexhaustible source of light and heat—that nearest emblem of immaculate Deity, rise blushing in the east, and with steady and unerring motion pursue his course towards the western skies? Can he withhold his belief, when he beholds the various and successive changes and revolutions of that less brilliant orb, the Moon, whose frequent wane and replenishment bespeak an invisible guiding hand? Is not conviction irresistibly flashed through his mind, on a review of the vast multitude of minor, though not less effective witnesses of Almighty presence, the twinkling heralds of Jehovah's name, which fly, in "regular confusion," through every region of the unknown space? If man, with all these palpable tokens of superior wisdom and unblemished goodness before his eyes, will hesitate to avow his belief of the existence of a God, he must, indeed, be the most miserable, as well as the most abject and ungrateful offspring of his Maker's omnipotent will, and worthy only to bear the opprobrious name of Infidel! and, if he believes, with what semblance of propriety, with what claim to justice, can he withhold his acknowledgements of love and submission, from him, to whom those acknowledgements are so justly due?

It is the opinion of all intelligent and reflecting men, who have made the works of creation, and more especially the celestial bodies, a pleasing part of their study, that all the heavenly orbs, with which we are acquainted, possess a certain inherent motion; and that all the principal ones, I believe, the sun only excepted, perform periodical revolutions around that body of light as the centre.

of the system of creation. That this should be the case, will appear very probable, when it is considered that the sun is considerably the largest of all the Planets, whose dimensions have been ascertained with any degree of accuracy; and as the observations by which this idea has been confirmed, have been made, generally, under the most favorable circumstances, and by men well qualified to dive into the most obtruse questions of philosophical research, we must admit it as a hypothesis, worthy of our confidence at least. The revolution of our earth round the sun, as her centre of gravity, in a given period, is now, I believe, denied by no one who has studied on the subject: for the earth being so far inferior to the sun, in point of magnitude, and indeed to some others of the planets, it is no more than reasonable to suppose that it should revolve about the sun; as, on the contrary, it would border on absolute absurdity to suppose that the superior planet should revolve around the inferior.

The primary planets are acknowledged to have satellites, or secondary planets, revolving around them: and thus each primary, as it were, forms within itself a system, without the assistance of any other or external coincidence of motion, and distinct from all the heavenly bodies. But this cannot be the case. It would, indeed, manifest great wisdom in the creator, to have planned and set in motion (and that, too, an unceasing motion) even one of the smallest primaries, with its attendants; but when it is recollected that these primaries (so called) are but secondary to another and a greater primary, the work of creation was not considered complete without the entire revolving system.—thus, then, we perceive, that each has its appointed sphere of action (if I may so express it,) each though seemingly in itself complete, is only a part and a very small part, of the great whole—the admirable, immense, and incomprehensible production of Him who spake into existence millions of worlds, equal if not superior in point of magnitude, to the globe which we inhabit; and, is it going beyond the bounds of probability to say, of Him who has, with equal wisdom and goodness, peopled every planet with beings like ourselves, actuated by similar impulses, pursuing like creations, and instinctively paying homage to the same supreme creator and governor of the universe? \*

\* See *Derham's Astro-Theology*, preface, pages 53, 54—where he considers it highly probable that the planets are designed as the habitations of living creatures.

“——— He raised his plastic arm,  
“And sounded through the hollow depth of space  
“The strong creative mandate; straight arose  
“These heavenly orbs, the glad abodes of life,  
“Effusive kindled by his breath divine  
“Through endless forms of being.”

[ARENSIDE.]

“In yonder pensile orb, and every sphere  
“That gems the starry girdle of the year;  
“In these unmeasured worlds, she bids thee tell,  
“Pure from their God, created millions dwell,  
“Whose names and natures, unrevealed below,  
“We yet shall learn, and wonder as we know.”

[CAMPFIELD.]

Of this vast concourse of heavenly orbs, the numbers and apparent motions of which strike the most enlightened mind with a kind of reverential awe, three only, I believe, are ascertained, by pretty accurate observations, to be accompanied by satellites or secondary planets revolving around them. These three are *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and the *Earth*, the first by five, the second by four, the third by one satellite: *Saturn* is accompanied by a ring, which, though it does not touch the planet, yet is never separated from it in all its revolutions; although indeed it is sometimes invisible, on account of the different positions in which the planet is seen—but, at these periods, there is a blackish belt discernable, which encompasses the body of *Saturn*, and assures us that the King is still present, but only invisible because the side enlightened by the sun is turned from us. The motions of the moon about the Earth are perfectly plain to the most superficial observer, and therefore cannot admit of a doubt: and this alone ought to convince the most incredulous of the probability of the Earth's circuit around the sun—for the sun exceeds the Earth in size, more than the Earth exceeds the Moon.

It is with the most extreme diffidence that I now proceed to advance an opinion, with regard to the Earth, which, perhaps, may be viewed by those who have devoted a greater portion of their time to the delightful study to which I have alluded, than I have been able to do, and probably with better success, as the idle speculation of a weak or disordered mind. It is an opinion, at least, which I have never noticed in any author, whose writings it has been in my power to consult; and I have particularly examined *Gravesande's* “*Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy*,” *Derham's* “*Astro-Theology*,” and *Keil's* “*Astronomical Lectures*.” The subject being thus passed over in silence by these profound astronomers, I am almost inclined to believe that the hypothesis which I am about to state, was by them so clearly understood to have no existence, that they deemed it useless to spend

a moment in the examination of so plain a question. And this so much the more increases my diffidence in bringing it before the world, and perhaps subjecting myself to the ridicule of those who have had better chances of observation, and were in other respects more competent to form an opinion on so intricate a point. Indeed the hypothesis may have been advanced by others, and long since, for I confess that my reading in this department of the sciences has been far from extensive. As to practical observations, I never made any; if, indeed, they could be of any service in the elucidation of this subject, which I doubt. If any one has advanced the proposition in question, I am entirely ignorant of the fact.

The hypothesis to which I have alluded, is this:—That the bright circle which is observed in the Heavens, and which, from its whitish appearance, is vulgarly called the "Milky Way," is to the Earth, what Saturn's Ring is to that planet; and that if Saturn's Ring has any beneficial or contrary influence on that planet, the "Milky Way" has the same or a similar influence on the Earth.

Having stated the hypothesis, I hope that some gentleman who is competent to the task (and there are probably many such) will take the trouble to give his opinions and reasonings to the public on the subject; and if any light can be elicited by practical observations, I trust they will not be neglected by those who have it in their power to make them.

ENDYMION.

LETTERS FROM ANNAPOLIS—No. 2.

*Annapolis, January 9, 1820.*

SIR—In my last I gave you a slight sketch of the improvements recently made in this little city, and congratulated you upon the prospect of this ancient capital once more rising into consequence and respectability in the state. I am rejoiced to find that the spirit which has produced this change continues unabated. The citizens appear to be animated with an increased ardor for the prosperity of their city, and seem just to have become sensible of the advantages which they possess. They have obtained from the Legislature which is now in session, the passage of a Law, authorizing the erection in this City of an Inspection House for Tobacco, this building from what I can learn will probably be ready for the reception of the ensuing crop of Tobacco, and it is expected that all the planters in the vicinity, will send their tobacco to this deposite. I am surprized that an establishment of this kind which promises to be so beneficial to the interests of this place, should

never before have been attempted. A vast deal of business has I am told been done in this place for several years past, in the Tobacco line; many of the Baltimore merchants make large purchases of Tobacco in this neighborhood, and the George Town Company have I am told established an agency here for the purchase of the same article. This business will no doubt be much augmented by the establishment of the contemplated Inspection House. Such is the peculiarly favourable situation of this place, that it is accessible almost on all sides by water, and the planters who live in the vicinity, will find it much more convenient, and much to their advantage to transport their tobacco by a water conveyance, to a market where it will undoubtedly meet with a ready sale, than to convey it as they now do, on their teams to remote parts of the county, where the Inspection Houses are at present located. This is a subject which I should deem not altogether uninteresting to the District of Columbia.

A law has also been passed by the present Legislature, to incorporate a company to build a bridge over South River. This river is about 5 miles distant from town, and it is contemplated to erect the bridge at the Ferry where the mail stage for Washington crosses. The stock I am assured will be immediately taken, and the Bridge probably completed before the next winter. Should this be the case, it will be of essential benefit to this city. It will render the journey to Washington much more easy and agreeable, and remove the principal cause of there being so little intercourse between the two places at present; viz: the frequent and vexatious detention at the Ferry. As Annapolis is the nearest seaport to the Seat of Government, it has been found hitherto the most convenient place for the reception of Foreign Ministers and the embarkation of our own, as well as for the transmission of public dispatches. How important then is it to the people of this city, that they should endeavor to secure a continuance of this advantage, by making use of all the means within their power. They should not content themselves with merely erecting a Bridge, but they should endeavour also, if practicable, to make a better and a more direct road to the Seat of Government. Were they to engage in an enterprise of this kind, I have no doubt they would be assisted in it, by the Inhabitants of Washington, as it would obviously be much to the advantage of both places.

The erection of the bridge will benefit Annapolis, by opening to her market, all that rich tract of country, known by the general appellation of West River—were the road fo

Washington made more direct, she also might participate in this advantage, inasmuch as it would render that section of country nearly equi-distant from both places; and Washington might also in all probability, during the winter season, receive a portion of the supplies from the Eastern Shore, as the erection of the bridge, and the straitening of the road would diminish in a most material degree, the distance between this neighbourhood Washington. The reflections have occurred to me from having frequently heard of the extravagant prices of your market—it must be an important consideration with the citizens of Washington to reduce them, if practicable. Should the place which I have suggested be deemed beneficial for this purpose, I see no reason why it should not be attempted.

There is a prospect of a coal mine being discovered in the neighborhood of this city—an enterprising gentleman, Richard Caton, Esq. has for some time been engaged in examining the lands in the vicinity, and is at length induced to believe that his researches will be crowned with success. He has sunk a shaft about eighty feet deep, and has found some coal, but owing, I believe, to some derangement of his machinery, which has caused a temporary suspension of his pursuit, he has not been able to ascertain the thickness of the strata; he is, however, determined to persevere, and is confident of success. Should his hopes be realised, it will be of immense benefit to this little city—it will have the tendency at once to make it a manufacturing town, and it may become the future Birmingham or Sheffield of America. I have not room within the limits of a letter to say all that I intended about the present state and future prospects of this city—but really it has hitherto been so much revealed, that I feel much pleasure in bearing my testimony to its present improving state, and I shall probably resume the subject in a future letter.

Yours respectfully, VIATOR.

1st SESSION—16th CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Mr. Vandyke, from the committee on pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Benj. Mortimer; which was read.

Mr. Noble presented to the Senate the memorial of the legislature of Indiana, praying that no law may be passed changing the terms of sale of public lands, and representing the injurious effects which such a law would have on the western states; which memorial was read and referred.

The Senate took up the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Das, and agreed thereto.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the

#### MAINE and MISSOURI BILLS.

Mr. BURRILL, of Rhode Island, moved to amend the 5th section, of the amendment respecting Missouri, wherein it is provided, that the constitution, whenever formed, "shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States," by adding to this provision the following clause: "nor to the three first articles of compact in the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, between the original states and the people and states of the territory north-west of the river Ohio."

[The three articles of the ordinance of 1787, here referred to, are as follow:

Art. 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Art. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and, should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with, or affect, private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

Art. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government: and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.]

Mr. BURRILL followed his motion with a speech of considerable length in its support; after which the subject was, on the motion of Mr. Lowrie, postponed to to-morrow; and—adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

Mr. SANFORD, from the committee of finance, reported a bill for the relief of the president, directors, and company of the Merchants' Bank of Newport, Rhode Island, [to refund certain stamp duties] which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. ROGERS, of Ohio, laid before the Senate sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio; requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that state to oppose the admission of slavery into any of the territories of the United States or into any new state which shall be hereafter admitted into the Union; which resolutions were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee of pensions again



The petition of Benjamin Mortimer, was taken up and agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of this subject—Mr Burrill's motion (offered yesterday) still under consideration.

Mr BURRILL withdrew his amendment for the purpose of allowing a different amendment to be offered; when, accordingly,

Mr THOMAS, of Illinois, submitted the following additional section, as an amendment to the Missouri bill, (which, it will be recollected, it is proposed, by a report of the judiciary committee, to incorporate with the Maine bill,) viz:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof, as is included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The amendment having been read, the further consideration of the subject was, on motion of Mr. THOMAS, postponed to Monday next.

The bill from the other House making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the public buildings, was taken up, considered, and ordered to a third reading.

Several bills were taken up and partly considered, as in committee of the whole, and subsequently further postponed.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill to continue in force the act of April 20, 1818, "to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," and, after agreeing to an amendment proposed by the committee of finance, (to limit the duration of this bill to two years, instead of leaving its existence unlimited), the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of Jennings O'Bannon was also considered, as in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate next took up the bill to remit the duties on a statue of Gen. Washington, executed in Italy, by the Marquis de Canova, for the state of North Carolina; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

MONDAY, FEB 7.

Numerous petitions were presented and referred this morning; amongst them several from merchants of Savannah, praying a remission of certain duties on merchandize imported, in consideration of the late destructive fire in that city, by which the very goods are destroyed on which the duties accrued, which they pray to be remitted; also a memorial from the Legislature of Indiana, praying an extension of the time allowed for the payment of public lands in that state.

The President laid before the Senate the annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, (communicated to the other house on Saturday,) which was laid on the table.

Mr. TRIMBLE laid before the Senate certain resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, desiring the ap-

pointment of commissioners to view and mark a road, as the continuation of the National Road from Wheeling, to the seat of government of Ohio, thence to the seat of government of Indiana, thence to that of Illinois, and thence to St. Charles, in Missouri.

Mr WALKER, of Geo. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to be laid before the Senate any information he may possess, (and of which the public interest does not, in his opinion, require concealment,) relative to the late treaty between the United States and Spain; whether the same has yet been ratified on the part of Spain; and, particularly, that he be requested to state whether any information has been received from the court of Madrid since the date of his message to Congress at the commencement of the present session; whether he still expects a minister from Spain; and at what period may his arrival be probably expected.

The bill from the other House, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the last year's appropriations for the public buildings, was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bills to continue in force the act of 1818, regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage; to remit the duties on a statue of General Washington, executed in Europe, for the state of North Carolina; and the bill for the relief of Jennings O'Bannon, were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

Mr. TRIMBLE laid on the table a resolution, proposing a standing committee of five members, on the subject of roads and canals.

The Senate then took up the Maine and Missouri bill; when

Mr. THOMAS, for the purpose of modifying, or introducing in any other shape, withdrew the amendment which he offered on Thursday last; and then, on motion of Mr. Smith, the bill was postponed to to-morrow.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB 8.

The President communicated a report of the Secretary of the Navy, containing an abstract of the expenditure on account of the contingent expenses of the navy for the last fiscal year; which was read.

Mr. WILSON, from the committee of claims, reported a bill for the relief of John Nicholls, John Harding, Giles Harding, and John Shute; which was read.

Amongst the petitions this morning presented, were several from merchants in the commercial cities, praying duties to be laid on auction sales; and from others, praying that the credit on duties may not be abolished.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. WALKER's motion of yesterday, calling for information respecting the Spanish Treaty; and, after a short discussion thereon, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate took up Mr. TRIMBLE's resolution to appoint a standing committee on the subject of roads and canals, and agreed thereto; whereupon Messrs King, of N. Y. Van Dyke, Trimble, Dickerson, and Thomas, were appointed to compose the committee.

To this committee various memorials and petitions, heretofore otherwise disposed of, were referred; and—adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

Mr WILLIAMS, of Miss. from the committee on the public lands, made a report on the petition of the executors of John O'Connor, accompanied by a bill for their relief; which was read.

Mr. ELTON, from the committee on pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Peter Larkins.

Mr. VAN DYKE, also, from the committee on pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jonathan Crawford.

Mr. WILSON, also, from the committee on pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Wm. G. Serviss.

These reports were severally read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Two or three bills had a second reading.

The engrossed bills for altering the times of holding the U. States' court for the western district of Pennsylvania; for the relief of A. S. Deltse, Edward B. Dudley, and John M. Van Cleef; and for the relief of Anthony Cavalier and Peter Petit, were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The bill from the other House, for the relief of Anthony Burk, was also read the third time and passed.

## MAINE and MISSOURI BILL.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of this bill, when

Mr KING, of N York, wishing to offer to the Senate his opinions on the Missouri subject, moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow; but a motion to postpone it to Friday prevailed, and it was postponed to that day accordingly.

The Senate took up the bill making compensation for horses and other property lost, captured, or destroyed in the Seminole war; which was amended, on the motion of Mr. EATON, so as to extend its provisions to rangers as well as volunteers; and then the bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

After making progress in one or two other bills, of a private nature.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

The Senate took up the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Bowie and Kurtz; and on motion of Mr. ROBERTS, it was recommitted to the committee of claims, to bring in a bill in pursuance of said report.

The President communicated a resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi, in relation to conflicting British land claims; also the memorial of the same legislature, praying further time to make payment for land purchased of the United States; which were read and referred.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the Merchants Bank of Newport, R. I. was read the third time and passed.

The reports of the committee on pensions against the petitions of Jonathan Crawford and William G. Serviss, were considered and severally agreed to.

The bill from the other House, for the relief of William McDonald, administrator of Jas. McDonald, deceased, was taken up, and having been amended, was ordered to a third reading; as also were the bills from the other House for the relief of Ether Shipley, the administrator of Thomas Buckminster, and the bill for the relief of Denton, Little, and Co. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

Agreeably to notice given yesterday, Mr. HUNTER, having obtained leave, introduced a bill renewing and amending the charter of the City of Washing-

ton [the same bill as that reported in the House of Representatives, with some amendments—the principal one of which proposes five wards for the city instead of six;] which was passed to a second reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Maine bill, and the amendment reported therein by the judiciary committee (adding provisions for the formation of a state government in Missouri.)

Mr KING, of New-York, agreeably to the intimation which he gave on Wednesday, rose and addressed the Senate about two hours in support of the right and expediency of restricting the contemplated state of Missouri from permitting slavery therein; and then, on motion of Mr. SMITH, the subject was postponed to Monday.—Adjourned.

## NAVY PENSIONERS.

Officers, Seamen and Marines, on the pension list,	339
Widows,	59
Total number of Pensioners,	438
Amount paid to Officers, &c.	\$25,978
Do. to Widows,	13,362
Total annual amount,	\$39,340

## THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

The following statement exhibits the number of white and colored Communicants in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, in 1819. It is taken from the last minutes, viz:

	Whites.	Col'd.	Total.
Ohio Conference,	28,261	713	29,134
Missouri do.	4,589	184	4,764
Tennessee do.	18,927	1,089	20,676
Mississippi do.	1,959	412	2,371
S. Carolina do.	21,919	11,596	32,646
Virginia do.	17,254	5,351	22,585
Baltimore do.	24,635	8,161	32,796
Philadelphia do.	24,635	8,161	32,796
New York do.	21,483	1,455	22,638
New England do.	15,149	163	15,312
Genesee do.	23,775	138	23,913
Total,	201,730	38,073	246,924
Total in 1818,			229,627
Increase in 1819,			17,297

There are 812 travelling, and more than 1000 local preachers in the eleven Conferences.

## STATE LINE.

The Commissioners of Kentucky and Tennessee appointed for the purpose of fixing the boundary line between the two states, have, according to the basis offered by the resolutions adopted by our General Assembly, agreed on the outline of a compromise. But a disagreement having arisen between the Kentucky commissioners in relation to the details of the compact to be proposed to the Tennessee commissioners, on Monday last Mr. Rowan resigned his office as commissioner, and the fact was communicated to the General Assembly. On yesterday Mr. Robert Trimble was elected to supply the vacancy. It is probable this affair will now be adjusted.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 2.

Mr. KENT, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill concerning the banks of the District of Columbia, [substantially containing certain charters until 1825; to prohibit the issue of notes below the denomination of five dollars; and providing that, if, previous to 1825, a consolidation of certain banks shall take place, their charters shall be extended to the year 1840.] The bill was twice read by its title, and committed.

Mr. RICE, from the committee on claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Moses Caldwell and of Mary Bruff, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. STROTHER offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secret Journal of the Old Congress from the date of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain in the year 1783, to the formation of the present government, now remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, be published under the direction of the President of the United States, and that one thousand copies thereof be printed and deposited in the library, subject to the disposal of Congress.

The resolution having been twice read, Mr. STROTHER moved that it be ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. He saw no objection to its taking this course, which would afford the opponents of the proposition, if it had any, the opportunity fully to urge their objections; and would have the advantage, should it meet the favor of the House, of being acted on at once, and not lost or endangered by the delay that would attend the usual course of commitment to a committee of the whole, &c.

Mr. SMITH, of N. C. was opposed to the motion; and hoped, as it was a proposition involving the expenditure of money, that it would take the ordinary course, and be committed. He moved, therefore, that the resolution be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. PIERCE, of S. Carolina, was in favor of ordering the resolution now to a third reading. He was a member, he said, of the old Congress, and knew very well what the secret part of its journal contained, and, should it be ordered to be published, the House would find that the little cost which the printing would incur would be well laid out.

After some conversation between Messrs. Strotcher, Smith, and Livermore, as to the course proper for the resolution to take, Mr. Smith withdrew his motion; and

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. PIERCE rose to offer a resolution. He remarked, that in the year 1812, the legislature of S. Carolina passed a law to prevent duelling, which had great effect in putting a stop to it; but it was discovered that, in certain cessions of territory in the harbor of Georgetown and elsewhere, to the United States, the state had omitted to retain a proper jurisdiction over the ceded ground, upon which, consequently, the state authority could not go, either to prevent the violation of the state laws, or to arrest those who had fled from justice. With the view of remedying this evil, he moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider of the expediency of restoring to all the States the jurisdiction of the territory ceded to them for forts and arsenals, so far as respects the execution of their state laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes, and recovery of debts.

On motion of Mr. ANDERSON, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a receiver of the public money and register for the land office of Lawrence county, in the territory of Arkansas.

## MISSOURI BILL.

The House then resumed, in committee of the whole. Mr. BALDWIN in the chair, he considered of the restrictive amendment proposed to this bill.

Mr. RAYMOND rose and addressed the committee nearly three hours against the amendment, but had not concluded his remarks, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise. Adjourned.

JANUARY 3.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the copy of the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, which accompanied the letter of the Collector of New-Orleans, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 17, 1818, was contained in a printed gazette, which has been mislaid, and cannot be found.

The Speaker also laid before the House another letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting two statements, with such information as he is able to give in answer to the resolutions (offered by Mr. Strotcher) adopted by the House on the 17th ult.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Quarter-Master General, with sundry statements of the sums claimed and paid to Col. James Johnson, for transportation of the troops ordered up the Missouri river; rendered in obedience to the resolution of the 21st ult. adopted on the motion of Mr. Cocke.

These communications were severally ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. RICE, from the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of John Kanores, of Solomon Seixas, of Joshua Rutledge, and of John Poleretzky, which were severally read, and the two first agreed to, and the two last laid on the table.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the committee on the public lands, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of the trustees of the Ohio University, and of Geo. Thompson; the first of which was ordered to lie on the table, and the last read and agreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, from the committee of Ways and Means, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Nathaniel Cutting, of Thomas Kanersley, of London, of Alexander Roddy, and of John Wilmot; which were severally read, and the two first agreed to, and the two last ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. KENT, from the committee on the District of Columbia, made a report on the petitions of John LaCoste and of John Van Elliot, accompanied by a bill for their relief, (giving them further time for complying with the building regulations, imposed on them as purchasers of certain public lots in Washington,) which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. HEN, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be

directed to enquire into the expediency of providing a bell to be suspended near the light house on "West Quodda Head," in the District of Maine, to be rung in foggy weather, to indicate the passage for vessels into the harbors of Eastport and Lubec.

On motion of Mr. FORD, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be directed to enquire into the expediency of allowing to the Collector of Cape Vincent, at the head of the river St. Lawrence, in addition to the fees and commissions allowed by law, the same annual salary which is allowed to the Collector of the port of Sackett's Harbor.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Ten. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Knoxville, Tennessee, by the way of Morgan court house to Overton court house, in the state aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. ANCHER, of Md. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Chesapeake, by Port Deposit, to Conowingo, in Cecil county, Md.

The engrossed resolution authorizing the publication of the secret Journal of the Congress of the old confederation, from the Treaty of 1783 to the formation of the present Constitution, was read a third time.

A Debate, of nearly two hours length, arose on it, (of which a sketch will be shortly given,) which resulted in a commitment of it to a select committee, for further consideration.

The House spent some time in committee of the whole, on the Missouri bill. Mr. Randolph spoke for some time, in continuation of the argument he commenced yesterday. When he concluded, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Hardin, who is, according to usage, now entitled to the floor; and the house adjourned.

#### FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

On motion of Mr. SIMMONS, the daily hour of meeting for the House was changed from 12 o'clock to 11.

The House then proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Missouri Bill.

Mr. HANNIN spoke in opposition to the proposed restriction, at considerable length.

Mr. COOK then took the floor on the other side before he had concluded his remarks—

#### ACCOUNTABILITY for PUBLIC MONIES.

Mr. RANDOLPH rose to offer a motion having for its object an enquiry respecting the enforcing a stricter accountability for the public monies. &c. The United States reminded him, he said, of those generous and gallant young fellows, ready to die, at all times to every body but themselves; the monies of the United States were scattered over the country from Passanauqua dy to Yellow Stone—from Chicago to Mobile, in a manner which would bring away the riches of any other nation in the world than this. Nothing, said he, but the rapid growth of the infant finances has enabled us to support this dissipation of the public estate. We are something like the Georgia and Virginia

planters—cotton being at fifty cents, and tobacco at thirty dollars. Do you want a tooth pick? Take a hundred dollars. Do you want a tooth-brush? Take a hundred dollars. Do you want tooth powder? Take a hundred dollars. And, sir, we want pens, paper, and ink—and these different wants supply business for several individuals, to whom money is advanced, to be accounted for hereafter. Is it accounted for? What is the deficit now? It exceeds greatly the average annual revenue during the administration of Washington. Let us see, said he, the aggregate receipts on which the father of his country, as he has been over and over called, administered the government of the United States. From the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st December, 1791, making almost half of his first term of service, the receipts into the Treasury amounted to \$1,400,000. For the year ensuing they were only 3,600,000; for the year following, 4,500,000. These were the receipts of the four years composing the first Presidency. In the first year of the next term, the revenue was \$5,100,000; for the next, 5,900,000; and, for the last, seven millions. These facts, Mr. R. said, were conclusive. They spoke to the understanding of every man who kept his eye on the receipts and expenditures of the government. I recollect, said he, when we thought, if we could get a receipt of ten millions of dollars—of which seven millions went to the sinking fund, and shortly after, on the purchase of Louisiana, eight millions—we should be in the full tide of successful experiment. Was there no way, Mr. R. asked, to recover the public assets from the hands of those who were living on the public funds? This system would not answer—a system more simple might answer in the case of the United States, as he knew it would in that of this house. For what, said he, is our situation? We meet in a room in which we can neither hear nor see—but even the blind can perceive what I wish to bring to the attention of the house—it is the universal dilapidation of the public funds. As for accommodation and adaptation to public business, I should as soon think of attempting to be heard across the Potomac in the face of a north-wester, as to be heard here, where physical triumphs over the intellectual power. Have gentlemen adverted, Mr. R. asked, to how much of the money of the public was in the hands of the Columbia Banks, or how it got there? And do we, said he, know any thing of the Central Bank—the Patriotic Bank—and of the other Banks, so numerous that it would be in vain to attempt to repeat their titles? For my part, continued Mr. R. I am not at all sorry for the effect which the public at this time experience, although perhaps I pay as dearly for it as most of us—I lament the cause—but, sir, we are punished, if I may use the term, in the offending member. I trust it may bring us to a sense not only of what is best for our own selves, but of what is due to our constituents—that the system of speculation shall be broken up; that the Augean stable shall be cleansed—that the stream of public treasure, compared to which the Missouri itself is but a rivulet, shall no be dammed up by speculators and defaulters, &c. Mr. R. said he would therefore move—

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house such measures as, in his opinion, may be expedient to enforce the more speedy payment of public monies, due from individuals and corporate bodies in the United States."

Mr. LOWMYER said he had no objection whatever to the object of this motion. He could only say



mark that a part of it appeared to him to be comprehended in calls already made on the Treasury Department, and a part of it within the prescribed duties of a committee of this House. With regard to the unaccounted for monies of the United States, Mr. L. conceived both the facts and apprehensions of the gentleman from Va. to be exaggerated. In order to take a correct view of the subject, he suggested the propriety of so modifying the resolution as to call for an accurate statement of the amount of public monies outstanding, and unaccounted for, &c.

Mr. RANDOLPH said he would readily agree to modify his motion in the manner which the gentleman from S. Carolina, or any other gentleman, should deem expedient to effectuate the object of it. If the gentleman would prepare such an amendment, he would adopt it with pleasure. The resolution, he said, must speak for itself. While up, he would observe, that with regard to the banks of this district, while he had mentioned one or two by name, he did not know that there was a pin to choose between them. He had no idea, he said, of setting off the public lands, increasing the balances already due for them, and making up the present deficit by taxes on the people, when it could be made up merely by making these leeches disgorge. The honorable gentleman has mistaken me, said Mr. R. if he supposes I have any hostility to the Secretary of the Treasury I have none: but, Mr. Speaker, you know very well—no man ought to know better—what it is to disturb a hornet's nest: the Secretary of the Treasury is not going to array himself against these individuals without a call from this house. The present system, Mr. R. said, would not work; and, if it would not, we must either go on with it as it is, and continue to encrease the public burthens, or we must endeavor to get rid of it. He wished that the present Secretary of the Treasury, or the former Secretary of the Treasury—of whose intended return to this country rumors were afloat—or some one, of equal capacity with either, would devote himself to rectifying the disorders in the public expenditures.—Cicero himself could not sustain it. The English, Mr. R. said, were remarkable for having brought their system of collection to the least possible expense—he would not say to perfection, but certainly much nearer it than we have attained.—France, though her revenue be not so cheaply collected as that of England, yet, as far as his information extended, in the economy of its expenditures greatly surpassed her. The English are profuse in their expenditure—he spoke not of the gross amount, or of the object, whether great armies, the navy, &c. but of the dollar for dollar's worth. But, he said, we are more profuse in the expense of the collection of revenue than either of these powers, and we outdo the outdoings of every former generation in the profusion of expenditure and total want of responsibility in public agents.—Now, said he, *meo periculo*, I undertake to say, if you will call in the balances due to the government from individuals: if you will make the great corporations and men who pass for rich with public monies in their hands—if you will make these leeches disgorge—if you will make them pay the people, it will cure your deficit: it will make it unnecessary to lay taxes. They do not pay interest on the money they hold; and very likely if you authorize a loan they will take it—and who are better able than men who have both their pockets stuffed with public money? Mr. R. said, he hoped the

Secretary of the Treasury would consider it a part of his duty, in suggesting a remedy, to give the house some little history of the nature of the disease. If, however, it should be thought necessary specially to require it, he had no objection so to modify the resolution.

Mr. TRIMBLE said he would not oppose the resolution, although a special committee of the House had the subject in charge; he should vote for it, because it would unquestionably relieve him as one of that committee from a portion of the duties he had to perform. At the same time he begged leave to say, that the committee of which he was one had not been idle; and that, as to the reference to the Secretary of the Treasury for facts, all the information required had been, or was in the way of being, furnished to the committee, of which he happened to be chairman. In the course of the examination which he had had an opportunity of making into this subject, he had the satisfaction of finding that not a single dollar had been applied in malversation of the public moneys. That there were sums of money in the hands of paymasters and quartermasters, and other public agents, to a large amount, was certainly true. Many of their accounts had not yet been settled, for the want of time. Large sums might be lost to the government by some of these agents not from the want of means or of disposition to enforce the payment of them, but from the insolvency of the individuals.—But, with respect to any monies in the hands of public agents, Mr. T. said it must be evident they constituted no available fund. Whether a mode of enforcing a more speedy collection of the public debts could not be devised was a question worthy of consideration. But he begged leave to say, that he believed every thing had been done by the Treasury which the law allowed the agent at the head of that Department to do; and that he had not been able to find, nor had he any reason to suppose, there existed any negligence, on this point, on the part of any of the heads of Departments.

Mr. RANDOLPH said he had no intention to trespass on the department of the gentleman from Kentucky, or of the committee appointed to enquire whether the existing provisions of law were duly executed; inasmuch as it was the inefficiency of the present system which caused him to call on those who had the best knowledge of the subject, to devise a better system—a system which would accelerate the payment of public monies. He had, he said, charged malversation on nobody. This was a subject on which he felt no sensitiveness at all. His motion was not of the nature of a hostile procedure against the administration of the government, to which he was in no wise inimical. With regard to the recovery of public monies, Mr. R. said, the gentleman had himself shewn the defects of the present system, by telling the house that the funds in the hands of some agents were not available, and in the hands of others would be lost by their insolvency. This shewed either that the trust had been in the first instance, improperly reposed, or, what Mr. R. said his motion might seem to imply, that the present mode of obtaining balances out of the hands of those by whom they are due, is defective. Had the gentleman never heard of this administration, he said, he spoke not; for he knew perhaps, less of them than any man in the nation—of the failure of the government to make defaulters account for their defalcation, their security being insufficient? This, he presumed, was the case now, or the funds in the hands of public agents

would not be unavailable. Had the gentleman never heard that, after bond had been taken, the Department of the Treasury had failed to sue until the debt was lost for want of timely interposition? I hope, said Mr. R. the gentleman will not flag in the patriotic undertaking in which he is engaged; but I know what a committee can do in the Treasury. I would as soon trust a child to find its way in the labyrinth of this building. If the gentleman could find what he was looking for, it would be highly satisfactory; but this, Mr. R. said, was one of the cases in which to seek is not to find; to knock, and not have opened for you; to ask, and not to have—if it is for information you ask. The way to ask, here, was in a different style. I repeat, said Mr. R. that whatever construction may be put on my motion, my object is to ascertain whether it is not possible to make those who have our money give it up—for I know that when we have their money we are obliged to give it to them; whereas I always thought it but fair to receive as well as to give—to give and take.

Mr. FENNER said that, by a superficial glance at the official statements, one might be easily led into error on one point. It might appear on the face of them, that there were millions in the hands of public agents, when in fact there were not as many hundred thousands; because the monies advanced, to be disbursed in the public service, were charged to the agents until the vouchers were transmitted and their accounts settled at the proper offices.—The amount of balances reported, therefore, was no criterion whereby to judge of the amount due—much the largest part being expended and ready to be accounted for. On the subject of economizing public expenditures, Mr. F. said, he did not at all differ in sentiment from his friend from Virginia.

The question was then taken on Mr. Randolph's motion, and carried without a division.

#### SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

After the presentation and reference, as usual, of sundry petitions—

Mr. MILES, of New York, submitted the following preamble and resolution for consideration, which, being read, were, on motion of Mr. Walker, of N. C. ordered to lie on the table—

Whereas slavery in the United States is an evil of great and increasing magnitude; one which merits the greatest efforts of this nation to remedy. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of devoting the public lands as a fund for the purpose of—

1st. Employing a naval force competent to the annihilation of the slave trade

2d. The emancipation of the slaves in the United States; and

3d. Colonizing them in such way as shall be conducive to their comfort and happiness in Africa, their mother country.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. Cook resumed the speech which he commenced yesterday, in support of the Restriction, and in continuation occupied the floor about two hours.

Mr. HENRICK, of Penn. next rose, and spoke more than an hour in favor of the Restriction; when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; which prevailed; and—the house adjourned.

#### FEBRUARY 7.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of balances on the books of the Register of the Treasury, due by persons, and remaining unsettled more than three years prior to Sept. 30, 1818; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SMITH, of M.I. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the navy for the current year; and was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cook, offered the following resolution: Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether the salaries of any of the Judges of the District Courts of the United States ought to be increased, and if so in what Districts such increase shall be made.

Mr. C. offered a few remarks to shew that there was not an equitable distribution of compensation amongst the officers of the government; that some classes were rewarded above their merits while others received too little for their services; and that the subject at least demanded an investigation, &c.

The House resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. BALDWIN in the chair, the consideration of this bill—the Restrictive amendment being still under consideration.

Mr. HENRICK, of Pennsylvania, resumed and concluded the speech, which he commenced on Saturday, in favor of the Restriction.

Mr. M LANE, of Delaware, followed, in opposition to the Restriction, and spoke nearly three hours. When he had concluded,

Mr. CLAY (Speaker) rose and expressed a wish to address the committee on the highly important question before it; but the lateness of the hour preventing his asking its attention this afternoon; and he therefore moved that the committee rise.

The committee then rose, obtained leave to sit again; and—adjourned.

#### JANUARY 3

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of State, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the House, a list of the printers appointed to promulgate the laws of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the committee on Private Land Claims, made a report on the petitions of John McGraw, Richard Cravat, Hardy Perry and Geicy Cheney, accompanied by a bill for their relief.

Mr. C. also from the same committee, reported a bill to revive the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on the rights of persons claiming lands in the district of Detroit; and to provide for the adjustment of land claims in the district of Michigan.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the committee on the Public Lands, made a report on the petition of Margaret Hall, late Margaret McKenzie, accompanied by a bill for her relief.

The above bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. LOWMYER, from the committee on Foreign Relations made an unfavorable report on the claim of the owners of the Danish vessel Henrick, recommended to the attention of Congress, by the President of the U. States on the 24th Dec. last; which report was committed to a committee of the whole.

The bills which were yesterday sent from the Senate for concurrence were taken up, severally twice read and committed.

Mr. H. NELSON called for the consideration of the resolution which he moved yesterday, to dispense with all other business pending the question on the admission of Missouri into the Union; and proceeded to support this course by some remarks on the magnitude of this question, pregnant, as he believed, with the fate of the Union, and the issue of which the people, of the south and west particularly, awaited with the deepest anxiety; but,

The yeas and nays being ordered, on motion of Mr. Taylor, on the question of considering the resolution;

Mr. NELSON rose and withdrew the resolution, with the avowal that he would offer it on to-morrow—not wishing at present to prevent the House from resuming the immediate consideration of the Missouri question, for which it appeared prepared.

The House then again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. BALDWIN in the chair, on this bill—the Restrictive amendment being still under consideration.

Mr. CLAY (Speaker) rose and addressed the committee nearly four hours against the right and expediency of the proposed Restriction.

The committee then rose, on the motion of Mr. SERGEANT, (who, according to usage, has priority of claim to the floor to-morrow;) and

The House adjourned.

#### JANUARY 9.

Mr. RHEA, from the committee of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Abel Turney; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. from the committee of Claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of John McIntyre, Lemuel Wilcox, and James Stewart; of R. R. Kendal; of Aaron Porter; and of Major John Sproull; which were all ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ross, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the federal courts for the Ohio district to hold their future sessions at Columbus, the seat of government, instead of Chillicothe.

Mr. Foor offered the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the territories of the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, That this shall not be construed to alter the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service or labor in said territories.

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby, recommended to the inhabitants of the several territories of the United States, that, for the purpose of effectually preventing the further extension of slavery, each territory, when authorized by Congress to form a constitution and state government, shall, by express provision in their constitution, prohibit involuntary servitude, or slavery, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes.

Mr. NELSON, of Virginia, moved that the resolution be committed to the committee of the whole House, which was now considering the Missouri bill. It was entitled to serious consideration, as it affected the important question now under discussion. He conceived this not the proper mode of bringing up the question; it should be in the usual

form of an act, which should go through the several forms, while, as a resolution, introduced to-day to be decided to-morrow, it would not afford an opportunity for discussing its merits.

Mr. Foor observed, that a reference to a committee of the whole would defeat the object, because the subject now before the committee would of course have the precedence. These resolutions, gentlemen would observe, by a little attention, were perfectly proper, and, indeed, the only form in which a decision could be made; particularly as it respected the second resolution, which contained a mere recommendation to the territories to prohibit slavery, without involving the question whether the Congress had the power to impose this restriction. It was admitted, by gentlemen on both sides, that Congress had the power to prohibit the extension of slavery in the territories; and, if these resolutions should be adopted, Congress would be relieved from the disagreeable necessity of deciding on their constitutional powers, respecting which great doubt appeared to exist—and the excitement which this question had produced would be allayed; then nothing would remain for their consideration but the question of expediency; the appeal would then be made to the proposed state of Missouri to restrict slavery, instead of an attempt to impose the restriction by Congress. Mr. F. moved to commit the resolution to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. RHEA hoped the resolutions would be laid on the table until the great question now before the committee should be decided. Gentlemen were determined to discuss it, and decide upon it; and hoped no proposition would be received to interfere with that discussion. Mr. R.'s motion to lay the resolutions on the table prevailed; and they were laid on the table accordingly.

Mr. HERRICK moved the adoption of a resolution instructing the committee on roads and canals to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of commissioners, to view, survey, and mark a road as a continuation of the national road, from Wheeling on to the seats of government of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and thence to St. Charles in Missouri; and also into the expediency of providing by law for the survey of the public lands through which the said road may pass, and authorise the appropriation of the proceeds arising from the sale of each unappropriated section through which it may pass, to the opening and improving of the same.

On the question whether the House would now proceed to consider the motion, it was decided in the negative, and the resolution of course rejected.

Mr. H. NELSON called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him on Monday, in substance to suspend all other business of the House, pending the consideration of the question (now under discussion) concerning the admission of Missouri into the Union with or without restrictions; but the House refused, by a large majority, to consider the resolution.

The House then resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of this bill, and the restrictive amendment proposed thereto.

Mr. SERGEANT, of Penn. commenced a speech in favor of the restriction, and spoke nearly three hours; when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, which prevailed. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. SMITH, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the relief of Angus O. Fraser and others, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. S from the same committee, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate to remit the duties on a statute of General Washington.

Mr. SILSBEE, from the committee on naval affairs, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Robert Snellson, and of Hannah M. Baldwin, which were read and severally ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Lou. the committee on the public lands, were directed to make enquiry into the expediency of confirming the inhabitants of the parish of Ouachita in a certain parcel of land heretofore used by them as a burying ground.

On the motion of Mr. Allen of Ten. the proper committee was instructed to enquire into the propriety of establishing a post route from Carthage, Ten. by the way of Lancaster and Harmony Grove to Statesville.

## MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again went into committee of the whole, on the Missouri bill, when

Mr. SERGEANT, concluded his speech in favor of the restriction; and

Mr. BARBOUR, of Va. spoke against it, as before stated.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

Mr. BREA, from the committee of pensions and revolutionary claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Samuel Gibbs, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the committee on private land claims, made a report on the petitions of Joseph H. M. Comas and wife; accompanied by a bill for the relief of the representatives of Henry Wills, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. from the committee of claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of John Manning, of the executor of Mrs. George Thompson, of Elisha Ives, and of John Robinson, which were severally ordered to lie on the table.

The post-office committee were directed to enquire into the expediency of establishing post routes—on motion of Mr. Cannon, from Murfreesborough to Shelbyville in Tennessee; and on motion of Mr. Robertson, from Richmond to Estill G. H. in Kentucky:

The bill from the Senate to remit the duties on the statute of General Washington, executed in Europe, by the Marquis de Canova, for the state of North Carolina was read the third time and passed.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. GROSS of New York, took the floor, in support of the restriction.

Mr. ANSBURGH, of Kentucky, followed, against the restriction; when

The committee rose, on motion of Mr. Pindall, of Virginia; and

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

The bill from the Senate, for the relief of the Merchants' Bank of Newport, R. I. was received, read, and committed.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SMITH, of N. J. submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That to enable the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, to determine whether it will be for their benefit, that the rights of self-government be extended to them, so far as the same may constitutionally be done, and to enable them, if they shall be of such opinion, to form a frame of government for themselves, subject to the ratification of Congress, a convention of representative of said district be and is hereby authorised.

Resolved, That the said Convention shall be composed of twelve Representatives for the City of Washington, and that part of the county of Washington east of Rock Creek; eight representatives for the town of Georgetown and that part of the said county west of Rock Creek, and of nine representatives for the town and county of Alexandria. The said representatives to be free white taxable males above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be chosen by ballot, by the free white taxable males, above the age of twenty-one years, on the first Tuesday in July next, under the superintendence of such judges, at such place in either of the said towns, and subject to such other directions as the President of the U. States may prescribe.

Resolved, That the persons so chosen, shall convene at the City of Washington in such place as shall be fixed by the President of the U. States, on the first Tuesday in September ensuing, and shall organize themselves, by the appointment of a president, secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and their proceedings shall be communicated to the President of the U. States, to be laid by him before the Congress at their next session.

Some conversation took place between the mover and Messrs. COMB and STROTHER, as to the committee to which it would be most proper to refer the resolutions. A motion by Mr. STROTHER, to lay them on the table, was lost; and they were, on motion of Mr. COMB, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BALDWIN in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. PINDALL took the floor, and spoke above three hours against the restriction. Adjourned.

## DISTRICT BANKS.

FEBRUARY 2.

The following report was made, from the District Committee, and ordered to lie on the table:

The Committee of the District of Columbia, to whom were referred sundry petitions, with respect to the banks of the District, and a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the circulation within the same, of notes of a denomination under five dollars, have, according to order, had the same under consideration; and, after much deliberation and reflection, prepared a bill in relation thereto, which accompanies this report.

In the prosecution of the various inquiries to which the attention of the Committee was directed, they were impressed with the belief, that most serious injury would result to the District from an effort, at this time, suddenly, to call in a considerable part of the debt due to the several banks.—While the price of the staple commodity of the

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Potomac market is unusually depressed, such a measure would expose to sale, at a great sacrifice, much of the real property of the District: would totally prostrate its remaining commerce, and prove alike injurious to all classes of its citizens. It is needless to say, that such a calamity would be sensibly felt by the adjacent country.

While the committee have been strongly impressed with the belief, that the multiplication of banks, within the District, has been pushed to an extent injurious both to the lender and the borrower, they could find no safe remedy for this imprudence in a sudden prostration of the existing banks, nor in a forced consolidation of them into a smaller number.

The evil of excessive banking has its consequential, or natural corrective in the reduced profits of the stock-holder, and the frequent embarrassments of his debtor.

This remedy your committee found already in operation. The Franklin Bank has asked for time, only, to wind up its affairs. Several other banks, it is believed, like the Union Bank of Alexandria, will not avail themselves of the small extension afforded to their charters, by this bill, except with a view, either to follow the example of the Franklin Bank, or to embrace the opportunity presented to them by this bill, of uniting their funds, and saving the annual expense of a double or triple set of officers, and a like waste of fixed capital.

The committee would have endeavored to prescribe the principles of the associations expected to arise from the disposition manifested by the banks, to reduce their number by consolidation; but they thought it better to leave those compromises, in which considerable difficulties are to be encountered and removed, to be settled by an intimate knowledge of the actual circumstances of the different banks. More harmony will be thereby assured to the society of the District, so likely to be agitated by questions vitally important to its prosperity.

To coerce a consolidation of the banks, it was believed, would prove not less injurious to their interest, and to that of the community around them, than to deny to them an opportunity of effecting such a consolidation in a mode adapted to both.

In preferring two banks to a single one, in each of the towns of the District, the committee have accommodated the number to the wishes of a great majority of their inhabitants; and have preserved the restraint of competition upon institutions, which, partaking of the character of powerful monopolies, might, without this salutary corrective, degenerate into cabals, for private and sinister purposes.

The District of Columbia, although possessing very narrow dimensions, is marked by strong moral, as well as physical divisions; and in all legislation for its local concerns, its towns, if their wishes are at all consulted, must be regarded as distinct and separate communities. Any other course of legislation, instead of effacing would render those divisions more prominent and injurious.

The committee have equally consulted the interest of the country, whose circulating medium is derived in part, at least, from the District, and whose chief market is there found. It would be an unmerited reproach upon the District Banks, to charge them with an excessive circulation. With an actual capital of 5 1-2 millions, and a debt due to them of 6 846,000 dollars, they have a circulation of but 840,000; which is less than one moiety

of their circulation, at the close of the year 1818; but little more than one-third of the year next preceding; and about the moiety of the average annual circulation of the last ten years. Yet, the accompanying bill is believed to furnish additional securities to the country against excessive bank issues.

The circulation of notes by corporations instituted for purposes wholly distinct from banking, is an evasion of a former act of Congress, for which, the bill, conforming to the provisions of that act, provides a similar remedy.

To preserve some specie in circulation, for purposes to which it can be more conveniently applied than paper, and with less danger or actual loss to society; to invite and retain a larger supply at home, against the arrival of unforeseen emergencies; are among the motives which have dictated the provisions for the exclusion of small notes from circulation. A part only of the District banks have now the power to issue them. None of those in the neighboring state of Virginia are allowed to do so; and Maryland cannot be expected to follow this prudent example, while Congress authorizes the emission of such notes in the District of Columbia.

The premium charged for the charters of the consolidated banks, is less a moiety of the annual revenue which their consolidation will save them. Applied, as the bill proposes, to the education of the children of the indigent, it will more widely diffuse the blessing of instruction around the seat of the national government, and illustrate a policy, which, if the people of America did not begin, they have the glory to have prosecuted to a greater extent than any other nation.

The following are the outlines of the Bill reported by the committee of the District of Columbia, for extending the charters of the different Banks in the District.

Sec. 1 provides for continuing the charters until the 16th day of June, 1825.

Sec. 2 provides for the recovery of 10 per cent. interest on all notes issued by any bank, or deposits made in such bank, on failure to pay the same in the legal currency of the country when demanded; and further, for annulling the charter of such bank.

Sec. 3 prohibits the issuing of notes, after the first day of January next, by any bank in the District, of a less denomination than five dollars, under penalty of forfeiting its charter.

Sec. 4 makes it penal for any President, Director, Officer, or Servant of any Bank to commit any kind of fraud on the Bank.

Sec. 5 prohibits the President, Directors, Officers, or Servants of any Bank which may have failed to redeem its issues in lawful currency, by themselves or agents, from receiving or purchasing such issues or obligations at less than is specified on the face thereof, under a penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 6 provides for continuing the charter of the Bank of Columbia to 1840.

Sec. 7 annuls the charter of the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, allowing five years to wind up the concerns of the same.

Sec. 8 makes it necessary that the Banks shall signify in writing their acceptance of this act within six months after its passage; otherwise they must proceed to wind up in the same manner as the Franklin Bank.

Sec. 9, 10, 11, 12, makes it penal for any Corpora-

tion within the District of Columbia, to issue any money bills after the first day of January next.

Sec. 13, 14, makes provision for the consolidation of any number not exceeding three, of the Banks in Alexandria, whose charters have been continued, into one bank, under such name as they may agree upon, and grants a charter to such Bank on the same terms as the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria now holds its charter, until the year 1849; and likewise grants the same privilege to the other banks to unite in one—provided that the capital of the two banks shall not exceed two millions of dollars.

Sec. 15, 16, makes the same provision for consolidating the Banks of Washington and Georgetown.

Sec. 17 provides for chartering the Bank of the Metropolis until the year 1849.

Sec. 18 provides for taking the sense of the stockholders in relation to the subjects before referred to.

Sec. 19 points out the method by which the Banks may avail themselves of the provision for amalgamation.

Sec. 20 imposes a tax of one sixth of one per centum on the capital stock of each bank, when their profits amount to six per cent per annum to the stockholders, to be expended on educating the poor of the respective counties.

## LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The friends of liberty were filled with grief, contemplating the sad spectacle which Europe still presented to their eyes during your last session. The coalition of monarchs seemed to bring to all civilized nations a slavery still more oppressive than that under which most of them already labored.

It appeared as if philosophy and civilization were to give way to superstition, to fanaticism, and to all that train of ridiculous prejudices and degraded distinctions, which, during the barbarous ages of feudal anarchy, an ignorant aristocracy dragged along in proud pageantry. But the scene is now almost totally changed. The example of a people who became conqueror only because kings opposed their becoming free, roused from their death-like lethargy the neighboring nations. Those of Germany seem now emulous of those heroic efforts by which France, during thirty years, has sought to escape from oppression, in order to substitute to its Gothic institutions, laws and a constitution more in accordance with the imprescriptible rights of man.

England itself, proud England is now every where convulsed, her people no less distinguished for their love of freedom than for their courage and warlike achievements, seek with the calm perseverance that characterizes courage and strength to reconquer their ancient privileges, and to erect on the ruins of a haughty oligarchy, a constitution that will secure the enjoyment of all their political rights.—Thus the friend of freedom, when he casts his eyes on the ancient world, feels the well founded hope that liberty will soon triumph there as it has among us. For, if the attitude which monarchs had taken was such as to excite his fears for the prosperity of republics, that which the peo-

ple, in their turn, have every where assumed must dissipate them; and, every day, successful experience confirms him in the opinion that the prejudices of a few families are insufficient to oppose the progress of knowledge, and that all efforts to replunge the world in the chaos of ignorance in order to rule mankind like herds of cattle, will be unavailing.

If, on the other hand, he rests his eyes on the United States, he beholds a people, at peace with the whole world, enjoying all the benefits of a constitution which secures to every citizen the most precious advantages that a human society ever offered to its members. He beholds a numerous population, enlightened and active, laborious and undefatigable, growing and enriching itself by the faults of those nations that are the most envious of its independence and alarmed by its miraculous prosperity. Among the opulent states which compose this immense and powerful republic, the state of Louisiana is not the least remarkable. The observer no longer recognizes that feeble and languid colony, which, yielding to a foreign impulse, seemed even ignorant of the vast resources it possessed in the astonishing fertility of its inexhaustible soil, and unconscious of the high destinies to which it was called by its felicitous topography. The progress of its agriculture, the increase of its commerce, and its population now tripled under the auspicious influence of its wise and beneficent institutions, all attest that the people were worthy of the emancipation so essential to their prosperity. How much greater would that prosperity have been, if in a short interval we had not been visited by the scourge of war and that of the yellow fever. We stood undismayed and contended with glorious success against the former—There, courage might lead to the noblest results—but what avails courage against pestilence? Permit me to say, that it is perhaps to our own neglect, to our guilty contempt of precautions always salutary, that we should attribute the ravages which, twice in the space of three years, that destructive malady has made among us. Does not the experience of the other states teach us to believe that we might have avoided the fatal contagion, had we still been protected by an establishment similar to that which your prudence had created and which unfortunately was suffered to exist but for one year?—Allow me, fellow-citizens, to recommend to your deepest meditations that important object of our interior policy. The measures adopted in your last session are the more inefficient in as much as, it is only, as it has already been justly remarked, by the ships bringing the contagion, that the executive becomes informed of its existence in the ports with which we keep up a commercial intercourse.—Thus it is only after the contagion has already spread among us, that the executive can take measures to prevent its introduction. In my opinion, and I hope you will think like me on this subject, it is necessary to adopt new and more efficacious measures. Now that the great question, whether the disease be of a contagious nature, appears decided affirmatively, by the circumstance of the malady having been carried by the steam-boats to the highest situations bordering on the Mississippi, the legislature can no longer hesitate or doubt. The safety of our citizens requires those measures, and the interest of the whole state calls for their adoption.

By the provisions of the statutes organizing our courts of justice each one of them possesses the power to make its rules and proceedings. Such a

state of things cannot but appear vicious to a reflecting mind, able to appreciate the advantages of a uniform system of legislation, for it is in fact absurd that, in the same state, the form of proceeding should vary in each district. It may be said, besides, that there is, in some measure, a want of constitutionality in their converting judges into legislators. Judges should only be expounders of the law. Their functions ought to be limited to the application of its rules; they should never enact them themselves.

It is urgent that foreigners desirous of seeking an asylum in this hospitable land, or wishing to bring here their capital or their industry, be no longer deterred from the execution of their project, by the fear, which the experience of the past renders but too well founded, of becoming the victims of an unavoidable death on setting their feet on our shores.

The accounts which will be presented to you by the treasurer, will doubtless give you the greatest satisfaction. You will perceive by inspecting them that this state owes nothing, and that there remains in our coffers a sum of forty thousand dollars, which may be applied to our current expenses. In this prosperous state of our finances, permit me to recommend now, as I did at the opening of your last session, the establishment of a penitentiary. I shall not lay before you again the considerations which induced me, at that epoch, to call your attention to that object: I will only observe to you that persons who have become criminal by weakness or by the effect of bad advice might again return to the path of virtue; if instead of spending the time of a long captivity in pernicious idleness, they had been kept employed in useful labor. It is time that we should at last follow, on this subject, the example given us for many years by the wisdom of the other states of the union. Their solicitude constantly manifested for institutions of that kind, profits sufficiently the advantages they have derived from them and presages to us results equally useful to society, should we imitate them.

The funds appropriated to pay the rent of the buildings occupied by the state courts, sitting in New Orleans, have not suffered us to procure buildings sufficiently large and commodious; the consequence has been that they have necessarily been crowded in small houses in which they could not appear with that dignity with which it is our duty to surround them, and where the debates and the judgments cannot have sufficient publicity. Convinced that it is the interest of a free people to render the places where the oracles of justice are delivered as respectable, as it were, as justice itself—persuaded that they should at least be vast enough to contain as many citizens as may be found animated by the noble desire of learning to know their rights and to witness the conduct of the magistrates, I believe, fellow-citizens, that a greater sum ought to be appropriated for that object. In the midst of the peace we so happily enjoy, we cannot better deserve the confidence reposed in us by the people than by consecrating a portion of our time to the improvement of our legislation.

It has long been the opinion of many enlightened jurists, that the English text of our civil code was ill written, some times unintelligible to those who speak only that language, and often in contradiction with the French text. Others no less versed in the science of jurisprudence, pretend to find in it provisions incoherent with each other, and

contrary to the principles of sound justice. I will not undertake to determine how far those reproaches may be merited, but believing that in legislation there can be none but what may become fatal to the cause of justice, I think that it becomes the wisdom of the general assembly to endeavour to ascertain those facts by submitting that precious work to a prudent and skillful revision. But whatever may be your determination on that subject, I believe that you will feel the necessity of ordering a new edition of the work, when you consider that it is to be found now, only in the hands of few individuals, and that, as a collection of the general principles of the civil law by which we are governed, it never can circulate too extensively in the various classes of society.

If it be essential in a republic, that all the citizens should know their political rights, it is not less so, for the conduct of their private concerns, that they should have it in their power to become acquainted with the rules and formalities which govern their contracts, as well as with the rights they are to exercise and the duties they have to perform in the various relations of fathers, husbands, children, masters or servants.

These reflections have induced me, fellow citizens, to recommend to your consideration the formation of a code of procedure embracing in all its parts, the practice of our courts. Such a work is indispensable, if, as I am fully convinced, you wish to banish from your institutions whatever is arbitrary & not in harmony with the grand principle of our social compact. If you desire that all your magistrates and citizens should be governed by fixed and general rules, and above all, if you intend that the law that grants to each individual the power of personally asserting his rights, should cease to be a mere mockery.

It is likewise desirable, fellow citizens, that you should give your attention to the revival of our criminal laws; the necessity of submitting them also to a revision cannot but be strongly felt by all, when you reflect that in order to get at the definition of each of the crimes which they punish, and to acquire the knowledge of the rules and formalities to be observed in the prosecution or the defence of the accused, we must, according to our own statute, have recourse to the common law of England, which is itself nothing but a traditional law, the provision of which, however wise they may be deemed, are no where collected in a body and are contained in numerous compilations all wanting legislative sanction, and only to be found in the libraries of jurists.

But what should render evident the necessity, not only of that revision, but also in the formation of a code, on a subject so important to social order, is the opinion entertained by our most enlightened jurists, that the common law, such as the statute introduced it among us, excludes amendments and modifications which the experience of ages has led the English legislators to make and to sanction at different epochs by various statutes. So that the common law that governs us exists here as it did in England before it had been amended and modified, or in other words, in its most imperfect state.

Among other defective provisions of that law, I will only call your attention to that which allows of the trial by battle; a method of trial which though rarely resorted to, is still, according to the opinion of the best English lawyers, in force in England. Does the provision of the penal statute which declares "that all the crimes shall be taken, intend

ed and construed according to the common law of England, and that the method of trial shall also be according to the said common law," give to, or take away from, the accused the right of defending himself by challenging his accuser to combat? Our manners in the present state of civilization prevent our giving to that question an affirmative answer. But, on the other hand, the necessity of construing literally all criminal laws opposes equally a negative answer.

Urged by these powerful reasons, I should think that I betrayed the duties of my office if I did not invite you to take the necessary measures in order to give us a criminal code more in harmony with our manners and institutions, which all the citizens may easily procure and understand, and, above all, which will prevent the necessity of seeking among foreigners rules for our conduct.

These, fellow citizens, are the subjects of general interest which I have deemed the most worthy of occupying your patriotic zeal; there are doubtless many measures of local importance that claim also your solicitude—but each one of you is too well acquainted with the interests of his constituents, for me to allow myself to touch on such subjects anxious as you all are to promote order and whatever can contribute to public good, you will, I am confident, so employ your time and your talents that nothing useful will be neglected. As to me, fellow citizens, be assured that the wish nearest to my heart is to co-operate frankly with you in the accomplishment of whatever may lead to the public welfare.

J. VILLERE.

From the Boston Palladium.

#### THE SEAMAN'S HYMN.

**LORD OF THE SEA!**—Thy potent sway  
Old Ocean's wildest waves obey;  
The gale that whistles thro' the shrouds,  
The storm that drives the frightened clouds—  
If but thy whisper order peace,  
Alow soon their rude commotions cease!

**LORD OF THE SEA!**—The silent hour,  
And deep, dull calm, confess thy power;  
The Sun, that pours his welcome light,  
The moon, that makes the dark scene bright,  
The gutling Star, the fav'ring Wind,  
Display a good, a sov'reign mind.

**LORD OF THE SEA!**—The Seaman keep  
From all the dangers of the deep!  
When high the white cap'd billows rise,  
When tempests soar along the skies,  
When foes or shoals awaken fear—  
O! in thy mercy be thou near!

**LORD OF THE SEA!**—When safe from harm,  
The sailor rests, in slumbers warm,  
May dreams of home his spirit cheer—  
Dreams, that shall never false appear;  
May thoughts of friends, of peace and thee,  
His solid consolations be!

**LORD OF THE SEA!**—A sea is life,  
Of care of sorrow, woe and strife!  
With watchful pains we steer along,  
To keep the right path, shun the wrong;  
God grant, that after every roam,  
We gain an everlasting home!

A proposition has been made in the New-Jersey Legislature, to incorporate a company for the purpose of opening a Canal between the tide waters of the Delaware and the Raritan rivers, which passed to a second reading.

**LONGITUDE, &c.**—La Baronne De Paris Boisrowvray, has arrived in England from Paris charged with a commission to present to the Admiralty Board, a theory of the compass, which gives the longitude and latitude of the globe, for the discovery of which the whole world has so long looked.

It appears from a recent statement of the Armory at Springfield, that there are from 240 to 250 men employed at this Armory, who manufacture about 45 muskets daily. The Armory, was established by an act of Congress, 1794 and 1795. At the end of December, 1819, there had been completed 163,559 new muskets, 1292 carbines, and 46,414 muskets repaired. The expenses for erection of buildings, &c. is stated at \$166,156. The other expenses, exclusive of stock and works on hand, \$1,966,440. Total amount of expenditures from the commencement of the works \$2,072,676.

In a memorial from the Grocers of the City and County of New-York, against the payment of additional excise, it is stated that there are, within that city and county 1700 grocers.

**AWFUL.**—The Norfolk Herald contains an article which states, that in Cumberland county, Virginia, a young lady named Charlotte, when dressing herself for church, and her sister observing to her that she would be too late unless she made haste, replied, angrily, "I would rather go to H— than to Church without having my hair fixed to please me;" and that no sooner had she uttered this impious exclamation, than she dropped dead on the floor.

At a large and respectable meeting of republican members of the Massachusetts Legislature and other citizens from all parts of the commonwealth, holden at the Old Court-House, in court-street, Boston, on the evening of the 8th instant, WILLIAM EUSTIS, esq. was recommended as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing election, and BENJAMIN AUSTIN, esq. as Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Eustis, it will be remembered, was formerly Secretary of War; and subsequently minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. to the Netherlands.

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 14.—Jonathan Smith, has resigned the office of Cashier of the Bank of the United States.



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